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Subject: Matsui Fakko's Advice to  
    RSUJ Isseido and Related  
    Information on RSUJ  
Place Acquired: Tokyo, Japan  
Evaluation: Co2

Report No.: 271-726-3 (Op-36)  
Date of Information: Up to 7 Sept 1952  
Date Acquired: 8 September 1951  
Date of Report: 20 September 1952

On 20 August 1951, MATSUI Fakko came up to Tokyo from his home at  
Mori in order to visit RSUJ Isseido at the Tokyo Red Cross Hospital.  
He stayed until the morning of 23 August, and during this time, had  
talks every day with RSUJ, which included considerable advice as to  
RSUJ's future.

2. Matsui urged RSUJ, after discovering some of the background of the  
situation from Source and from RSUJ's wife, to clarify his relationship  
with the ATO SHOZO (ATO Publishing Office), to sever the relationship  
between himself and the publishing company which had existed until  
now, and if possible to dissolve the entire ATO Publishing Company and  
store. RSUJ maintained, in explaining to RSUJ, that  
the ATO SHOZO had been founded not by himself but by SAITO Katsuro  
(西条勝郎), without any authorization on RSUJ's part or SAITO  
to do so. SAITO Katsuro had initially made a request, in 1950, for  
investment by RSUJ in the foundation fund for the company. This  
request from his former subordinate RSUJ did not dare to turn down.  
Consequently, RSUJ informed MATSUI and Source, he loaned SAITO  
\$100,000 on the condition that it would be promptly returned as soon  
as profits were shown. RSUJ stated that since his life at home was  
interrupted by large numbers of callers every day, he was finally put  
in a state of complete fatigue from receiving guests all day long.  
Therefore, he thought it would be a convenient alternative to occupy  
the room next to the main offices of the ATO SHOZO staff during the  
daytime and avoid going home until evening. This routine brought him  
into daily contact with SAITO. (Evaluation for RSUJ's remarks: O-4)  
Source shares in that evaluation.) In response to SAITO Katsuro's  
repeated requests, RSUJ decided to publish his two books from the ATO  
SHOZO, which left the general impression with the public that the ATO  
SHOZO was operated by RSUJ. Mr. SAITO told RSUJ that SAITO had  
earned a considerable amount of profit from publication of RSUJ's  
books, and has built a new house from his earnings, but has not yet  
repaid the initial \$100,000. RSUJ still is very friendly with SAITO,  
but Mrs. RSUJ's attitude towards SAITO has rapidly deteriorated into  
complete enmity.

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 EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)   
 (2)(A) Privacy   
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources   
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1. The ATO SHIBO has been planning to publish a magazine called the ATO GEPO (The ATO Monthly), and has put out a trial issue. (C-3; TSUJI claims he has nothing to do with this magazine himself. (C-4; Source's evaluation also C-4.) However, MATSUI nevertheless bitterly accosted TSUJI for the latter's passive attitude, and demanded that TSUJI should order suspension of the publication, for which TSUJI's protégé, SATO Katsuro, was responsible. MATSUI demanded that TSUJI either ban the publication of the ATO Monthly immediately or drastically revise the contents of its articles. MATSUI's charges were focussed upon the following points:

- a. Since each article is run anonymously, without by-lines, the publication is a most irresponsible one, with considerable suspicion of its legality.
- b. Vast spaces are devoted to letters from readers which have congratulations or kind praises for TSUJI's efforts and publications.

MATSUI insisted that at a time when the general impression is that TSUJI is the man actually operating the ATO Monthly, such points will only deepen that belief. It is quite likely that people will merely consider that the articles of the Monthly have either been written or editorially advocated by TSUJI. They will further surmise that TSUJI has embarked upon political operations with the ATO Monthly as his organ. Particularly, with that impression existent, the articles and letters from readers appearing in the Monthly are not only foolish, but are harmful to the dignity and intelligent personality of TSUJI as well.

4. TSUJI spoke not one word to refute MATSUI's warnings and apparently accepted them. He passed on this warning immediately to SATO Katsuro on the spot.

5. (Sub-source: Mrs. TSUJI to MATSUI, Indao; Evaluation: P-3) SATO's main accomplishment and method of business is to cater exclusively to TSUJI and win TSUJI's favor. SATO has, in the past year, attempted to monopolize TSUJI for his own business interests and he has tried to prevent TSUJI's intimate friends and even the latter's family from close approach to TSUJI. He has also filled TSUJI's untrained political mind with the dangerous ideas which TSUJI has come to espouse publicly. Since they are both Pan-Asian ideologists, and since TSUJI is a good-natured man, he cannot see SATO's ulterior motives but rather estimates SATO highly and defends him strongly. Nevertheless, it is widely rumored that SATO is a Communist or at least a Communist sympathizer; the current indictment case came up entirely because of the radical views which SATO encouraged in TSUJI. For these and even more personal reasons, the TSUJI family hates SATO intensely. SATO is contemplating the publication of "A History of the Malay War" written by TSUJI. TSUJI's family opposes this idea too in the midst of all the present political squabble, and they feel that further association of TSUJI with SATO Katsuro, against whom they are now already very antagonistic, will only lead to TSUJI and their complete downfall.

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6. MATSUI did not bear out Mr. TSUJI's comments on SATO's political inclinations, nor was he familiar with the "History of the Malaya War". However, he strongly opposed publication of that book or any book by TSUJI at the present, which he felt would only add more trouble and speculation to the dangerous situation at present regarding TSUJI. He therefore used these arguments also in demanding that TSUJI break up the ATO SHOBQ immediately.
7. TSUJI, on the other hand, claimed that he could understand MATSUI's viewpoint very well, but denied that he had any intention of publishing the "Malay War History", no matter how often SATO might request him to print it. (Sub-source: TSUJI; Evaluation: O-4) The ATO SHOBQ is now in such a difficult situation as a result of the indictment case, however, that its eventual dissolution is inevitable anyway. TSUJI's idea is to break it up at the end of this year completely; (C-4) but in order to insure a livelihood for present employees of the ATO SHOBQ after its dissolution, TSUJI is planning to sell approximately 10,000 copies of his books returned from book stores which are now piled up in storage at the ATO offices. In principle, TSUJI therefore agreed to MATSUI's suggestion concerning ATO SHOBQ.
8. Afterwards, TSUJI explained to SATO what he intended to do. SATO declared that even if it should be necessary to break with TSUJI in the future, and even if the ATO SHOBQ is in very difficult circumstances, he would try to work out some means of continuing it without depending upon TSUJI for aid.
9. MATSUI feared that his friend TSUJI might very possibly die soon as a result of his various ailments. Therefore, in view of TSUJI's extensive financial commitments, he questioned TSUJI closely concerning the financial condition of the TSUJI family. TSUJI's reply to him was as follows: (Evaluation: O-3).
  - a. In addition to his own family, TSUJI is supporting temporarily the surviving members of the families of at least ten friends or former subordinates, either partially or in full. In the cases of five other families of deceased subordinates, he plans permanent support. He claimed that since money for expenses of these families has already been saved and put aside, it is no matter for concern.
  - b. He has loaned a total of approximately \$150,000 to other individuals since 1950. However, since the income and living conditions of these individuals is quite unstable, early repayment of these loans cannot be and is not expected.
  - c. Since TSUJI has already deposited approximately £240,000 to £250,000 in the bank as a budget for this year, expenses for his recent operations and for medical treatment will be withdrawn from those funds.
  - d. Living expenses needed for his family are about £25,000 per month. He has saved enough money already to cover expenses for about three months.

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10. He intends to have his eldest son, Taro, emigrate to Argentina next year. His travel expenses would be defrayed by sale of TSUJI's present residence. Should TSUJI ever be hard pressed for money in the coming year, he will abandon the plan for his son's trip to Argentina and sell his house for living expenses.

11. TSUJI urged TSUJI strongly to leave Tokyo's induction to Argentina still some later date and to both himself less about trivial matters of society about him or with support of other individuals. He asked TSUJI to devote his entire strength to recuperation for at least a year and, to expand all other projects, during a scheduled six months period, preferably, in the mountains. TSUJI promised to do so.

12. When TSUJI left Tokyo, he observed to Source that it was quite unusual that TSUJI had accepted his advice completely this time. However, he indicated that in his opinion, TSUJI was a good-natured, rather easily influenced person whose decision is apt to change very easily and quickly, and he was quite worried that TSUJI would soon forget his promise. He implored Source to keep strong TSUJI's resolution to retire to seclusion and to give up political activity, noting that Source's influence with TSUJI was also great and that the latter shared TSUJI's opinions on what TSUJI should do.

## 12. TSUJI's Condition Subsequent to 23 August 1952.

The doctors still cannot diagnose accurately whether his cancer is cancer or a cancer of the stomach. If it was cancer, the doctor in charge stated that TSUJI probably would not live more than another year. TSUJI does not know this, and judging from the doctor's attitude and conduct, Source conjectured that the doctor is more or less convinced that it was a cancer case. For the time being, however, TSUJI's condition after his several operations is relatively good. He can now eat anything he wants, but can eat only apparently one-third the amount of what he used to eat. As he began to recover his health towards the beginning of September, at least two persons called on him every day, gradually increasing. This meant that TSUJI was not even able to get a quiet rest. After consultation with the chief of doctor on 1 September, Source got the hospital authorities to move TSUJI to another room the morning of 2 September, and to announce that TSUJI had left the hospital for home. However, this strategy did not succeed because the various people desiring to visit TSUJI refused to believe that he could leave the hospital in his condition that soon, and searched for his new room and found it. Finally, on 7 September, he was given permission to leave the hospital provided that both medical care and rest were to be continued. TSUJI planned to rest at the hot springs at Balone for several days, which cheered his family and intimate friends, who hoped he would thereby be free from many visitors. On 7 September, in the evening, TSUJI left the hospital for his home by car, but the journey was such a painful one that he canceled his plan for a trip to Rakone on 8 September because car travel was too painful.

Source has been unable to contact TSUJI since his home for a time.